FRENCH PATROLS IN

Continued from First Page

parties pushed forward as far as the

southwestern outskirts of St. Quen-tin. Northeast of Castres our troops reached a line south of Grugiese. On our right the village of Mont-sur-Oise

was captured. Everywhere the enemy

fire, especially in the region of Es-

French Enter Laffaux.

South of the Ailette the fighting

was continued on the outskirts of Laffaux and in the village, which we penetrated in spite of violent resist-

ance of the enemy over every yard of ground. South of Vauveny German counter attacks were broken up by our

fire, which inflicted heavy losses on

small posts northeast of Prosnes and east of Aubertve. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front. British—The enemy made a deter-

mined counter attack during the night in an endeavor to recover the six guns captured Monday west of St.

number of prisoners. The fighting continues eastward of the village and

wood.
Our troops successfully raided trenches this morning northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast.
Aviators Are Active.

There was considerable activity in the air yesterday. A number of fights occurred, in the course of which one

German airplane was brought down. Five of our machines are missing. Further reports show the total num-

ber of prisoners taken by us in the fighting Monday southeast of Arras as eight officers and 262 other ranks.

a lively one. West of St. Quentin and between the Somme and the Oise the French continue their violent recon-noitring attack. They have paid with

sanguinary sacrifices for the ground which has been abandoned by us step

from Solssons toward the northeast, French attempts at advances, which were launched after a strong fire, falled. In and near Rheims batteries

and works of fortifications and als

Prisoners Victims of Guns.

German, Tuesday—North of Arras there was a violent artillery duel. Several British reconnoitring detach-

ments advancing against our positions

down by our filers.

our lines.

y step. Near Laffaux, on the road running

easily repulsed two attacks on

Perfectly Harmless

DEMOCRATIC IDEA GROWS IN GERMANY Impressed by Non-partisan-

Reichstag's Decision to Revise the Constitution One of the Striking Signs.

RUSSIA'S STAND HELPS

One Proposition Is to Take From Kaiser the Power to Declare War.

The growing sentiment in Germany or the democratization of the empire as reached a stage where it is begin ing to take concrete form, according to ready Mail, a pro-German newspaper ad received from Herlin by wireless ritice says, that a resolution for the appointment of a committee of twenty-eight to revise the constitution has been adopted in the Reichstag by a vote of 277 to 33, and this despite the carnest plea of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg that the action be put over until after the war. The article continues:

"The efforts of those behind the movement are directed toward taking nower.

rom arbitrary hands and placing it in the hands of the people represented in the Reichstag, and the crists has been precipitated by two things, the pro-spective declaration by the United States of a 'state of war' and the Rus-sian revolution. The Kaiser at present las the sole war making power, and states of a state or war and the second in revolution. The Kaiser at present has the sole war making power, and it is proposed to take this power from him and vest it in the Reichstag, as it is ested in the Congress of the United

are the junkers. The leader of the ause is Prince Schoenich-Carolath, who behind him the solid alignment of Socialists, Catholics, Centrists and National Liberals. A more far reaching National Liberals. A more far reaching resolution was withdrawn by the Socialists, out of deference to the National Liberals. The Reichstag committee will receive various proposals for constitutional reforms from all parties and will submit them. The Socialists are endeavoring to get through a resolution making a declaration of war impossible without the consent of the Reichstag, a esolution which if adopted would have ome effect on the crisis between Ger-many and the United States, it is hoped. "Side by side with this movement for

he democratization of the empire there to democratization of the empire takes a strong agitation for a radical reorganization of the electoral system of Prussia. It is pointed out that although the basis of

David, a Socialist leader, expressed the hope that the Chancellor's peace offer to Russia would be bad chough to furnish the basis for a general peace.

In the course of the debate the Conservatives were subjected to bitter at-

The demand was made not only for the abolition of the three class system of voting in Prussia but also for a detarmination to make no treaty with determination to make no treaty with perverts for whom treaties have no empire, which corresponds roughly to the Sente in the United States. On account of the resolution. ount of the reactionary election laws of Prussia that kingdom has seventeen out of the fifty-eight votes in the upper chamber of the German Parliament. Some of the speakers quoted political

"Some of the speakers quoted political economists to prove that the German acconstitutional order is already more liberal in some respects than that of the linited States. They pointed out that that empire contains three republics each older than America. These republics are Luebeck, Bremen and Hamburg, in all the States except Prussia the people elect the legislative branches directly."

The despatch in the Evening Mail did not cause much surprise in the officers of the States-Zeitung, where it was said by men who have been following the course of events in Germany as closely as the censorship will permit that the proposal to democratize Germany is a natural result of the revolution in Russian and one that will be welcomed by all Germans in this country. Germans here will be only too glad to see, a more representative form of government in Germany, and are also in favor of having the war power vested in the Reichsiag instead of in the person of the kaiser, it was said.

Germans here have been prepared to a certain extent for this development because of recent utterances in Socialist papers which have found their way to this centiment for democratic Germany was growing fast. They were not in the least prepared to scoff at the Mail's report.

Planning Moves Against Parama Canal, London Hears.

London, April 4.—From a high official source The Sun correspondent learns that the German in Source The Sun correspondent learns fource The Sun correspondent learns in Source The Sun correspondent learns fource The Sun correspondent learns in Source The Sun corres

GERMAN UPHEAVAL.

The New York American publishes this morning the following Berlin despatch from William Bayard Hale, its correspondent in the German capital: "There are abundant indications that Germany is preparing to embark upon a liberalization of her institutions."
The Imperial Chancellor is fully alice to the spirit of to the spirit of the hour, and I may say his preparations are made with the heartfeit approval of the Emperor. "In personal conversations I have found his Majesty one of the most modern intellects to whose profoundly informed and highly illuminating observations I have ever had the pleasure to

"The events of the last two years have wrought powerfully upon the Em-peror, who while maintaining the traditions of his ancient lineage, is never-tions of his ancient lineage, is never-theless awake to all ideas of progress and humane emancipation and is sin-cerely desirous of taking a place among the progressive monarchs who have con-tributed to the advance of civilization."

ITALIANS GAIN ON CARSO.

Take Advanced Austrian Port by Surprise Attack.

LONDON, April 4.—The Italian War There were desultory actions along There were desultory actions along the Trentino front, especially in the Adige Valley. As a retalization of the continuous enemy shelling of Ala we renewed the bombardment of military buildings at Riva, Arco and Roversto.

On the Julian front there was activity by our reconnoitring parties. Last evening north of Boscomalo, on the Carso, our troops captured and occupied by a successful turprise attack, an advanced enemy post. The greater part of the garrison, consisting of about thirty men, was killed. Six men were taken prisoners.

WILSON TO AID T. R. ALL PRANCE HAILS ship Shown by Colonel.

Washington, April 4.—Although Col.
Roosevelt's plan of raising a division of
American volunteers for service in
France is not regarded as practical by
dietment of Germany's the army General Staff at present, there is a general belief that President Wilson will avail himself of Col. Roosevelt's offer of service in some form or

before hostilities have got well under way.

The President is known to be deeply impressed with the manner in which the Colonel has thrown all partisan feeling to the winds, and friends of the President said to-day that any assistance which the White House could consistently give to Mr. Roosevelt's plan for raising volunteers would be given for raising volunteers would be given.

The difficulty so far is that there is no plan on foot calling for volunteers.

no plan on foot calling for volunteers. It may come later, but General Staff officers are not enthusiastic over the idea. They are against the volunteer system because they fear it will not bring in men fast enough, and men in round numbers are needed in a hurry. Col. Roosevelt's offer has been an-wered by the War Department in the only way possible under the present cir-cumstances, namely, that there is no legal authority now for calling in volun-

AUSTRIA OPPOSES ANNEXATION PLAN

Peace on Ante War Basis Alone Acceptable to the Dual Monarchy.

LONDON, April 4 .- What the Evening News correspondent at The Hague terms an obviously inspired telegram from

Vienna to the Frankfurter Zeilung says: "Germany cannot possibly wish to make peace dependent on the possibility of annexation. If certain German parties should still attempt this it must be made clear that such efforts would find no support in Austria-Hungary."

The telegram to the Frankfurter Zei ung describes the Austrian terms simply a: a "guarantee for integrity and pos-sibility of existence, that is in relation to Serbia and Rumania."

At the conference attended by Em-peror William and Emperor Charles and the Ministers and Generals of the Cenchief subject dealt with was the Ameri-

that the overthrow of their system and the clearance from the world of war lords and war makers is more than ever projected into the foreground as the primary object of the Allies. That is the join her great power to the cause of the central theme of President Wilson's ad-

the war." The Pall Mall Gasette says that Pres perverts for whom treaties have

TEUTONS STILL AIM TO STIR UP MEXICO

Beane, April 4.—A bread card after the German pattern is to be introduced in Switzerland before the end of the present month, according to an announcement made to-day. There will be 225 grammes of flour a day issued for each person, of which one-quarter may be used for cooking purposes and three-quarters for bread making, thus giving a daily bread allowance of 270 grammes. The bread card has been found to be a necessity owing to the fact that Switzerland's imports of flour have been saying brings us."

The bread card has been found to be a necessity owing to the fact that switzerland's imports of flour have been ally brings us."

Transport the peoples of the world in the continual menace which a nation grown monstrous had imposed upon them."

In the Journal Senator Charles Humbert writes:

"It is a moral condemnation of Germany. It is her banishment from the ranks of the nations not only for to-day but for a time after the war until she has completed the explaint of her revitable punishment by the enormous increase in attends which a nation grown monstrous had imposed upon them."

In the Journal Senator Charles Humbert writes:

"It is a moral condemnation of Germany. It is her banishment from the has completed the explaint of her continual menace which a nation grown monstrous had imposed upon them."

In the Journal Senator Charles Humbert writes:

"It is a moral condemnation of Germany. It is her banishment from the has completed the explaint of her crimes."

Switzerland before the end of the monstrous had imposed upon them."

In the Journal Senator Charles Humbert writes:

"It is a moral condemnation of Germany. It is her banishment from the ranks of the nations not only for to-day but for a time after the war until she has completed the explaint of her crimes. It seals her doom and assures her invitable punishment by the end.

Natives of Alsace-Lorraine who are not American citizens are advised by Clement Rueff, president of Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine, that they can place themselves under the protection of France, so as not to be considered as Germans, by addressing themselves to the society, 539 Fifth avenue. The society, with the official sanction of the French Government, of the French Embassy and of the French Consul-General here, is authorized to pass upon all pere, is authorised to pass upon tona fide natives of Alsace-Lorraine.

FASCINATING and convincing likenesses.

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WILSON'S MESSAGE Admiralty Also Reports Sinking of Six Fishing Boats.

Pre-War Policies.

PRESS IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Noted Writers Assert the Days of Kaiser's Rule Are Now Numbered.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Box Panis, April 4 .- Jules Cambon, Secretary-General of the Foreign Office, received the American newspaper correspondents this morning, and afterward presented them to Premier Ribot. Each of these representatives of the French Government emphasized the fact that the President's message was an indictment of Germany's conduct since the war began, while her conduct previous to the war made her responsibil-ity for it absolutely evident.

ity for it absolutely evident.

"This is a memorable day in your history and in the history of the world," said M. Ribot. "We have only to wait for the vote of Congress. The President's message has impressed me deeply by the simplicity and nobility of its exalted utterances. The world will now understand for what we are fighting.
"President Wilson has distinguished between the people of Germany and their Government."

Wants to See Fing in France. When asked if France expected Ameri-

When asked if France expected American troops M. Ribot replied: "We shall be glad to see the Stars and Stripes alongside the Tricolor."

M. Camben said: "There can be no doubt of the emotions with which the French people read the message. It makes a profound impression even among those not swayed by the passion of war. It is a vertable accusation against Germany.

"President Wilson draws a distinction between the German people and those

between the German people and those who govern them. We have a proverb who govern them. We have a proverb that a people always has the Government which it merits. The United States has the Government it merits. We see the result. The American Government has been created by the efforts of Americans. They fought for their ideas of government in the War of Independence and in the civil war. The Germans submit to subcreacy.

Germans submit to autocracy. "Still, I think it important that President Wilson has assured the German people that the war is not against them. His words will cause profound perturba-

Prussia. It is pointed out that although the Reichstag is elected on the basis of universal manhood suffrage the Prussian plet is the only legislative body in the German states that is not based upon universal suffrage.

"The Liberal newspapers received with acciaim the references by President Wilson in his message on Monday to the German people as distinct from the German autocracy. The two days debate in the Reichstag which has followed has developed earnest appeals from the majority of the members that Germany come abreast of the times by comprehensive political and economic reforms.

"The conference is also said to have received important declarations from Count Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-His world be averliable punishment for them.

"The President's message is a great battle won from Germany. I am converted it will shorten the war considerable to fact effect in the name of the Central world will shorten the war considerable to fact the conference in the name of the Central world will shorten the war considerable to fact effect in the name

Chamber of Deputies, answering the quest of The Sun correspondent for opinion on the message, said: "I am indeed happy to see America I rejoice at the action our sister repub lic is about to take. President Wilson's message has been received here with profound emotion. It is a great historic

A great national demonstration to ark the entry of the United States into the war was proposed to-day to the French Government. It was suggested that the demonstration should be popular character, in order to e the French people to participate in it. The front pages of the principal news-papers are entirely given up to Presi-dent Wilson's message and portraits and plogistic pen pictures of Mr. Wilson are

published under such headings as "A Great Citizen." "President Wilson's message," says the Matin, "Is a logical sequence of the attitude he has maintained firmly for more than two years. It will cause a profound sensation in the world."

The Petit Parisies says:
"America enters the attuagle pot in

"America enters the struggle not in order to satisfy territorial appetite, but to defend the rights of humanity. Her recognized and positive disinteres edness accentuates and makes clear character of the war which all the democracies henceforth associated are making upon imperialism and despot-

A Universal Sentiment.

In the Figure Alfred Capus says:
"This memorable date marks the moment when the whole world realizes the deeper meaning of the war of 1914 and deeper meaning of the war of 1914 and the impossibility of living freely on an earth with a powerful, armed Germany. It will be a glory to the United States of America to have embodied a universal sentiment and, forsaking the role of spectator, to have entered the struggle to free the peoples of the world from the continual menace which a nation grown monstream had imposed upon them."

weror.

The American liner Finland, which with marrived at a British port.

The White Star liner Cedric, also has reached a British port.

The arrived at a British port of the American line St. Paul spending of the legal to the American line St. Paul spending of the legal to the wind with war material and foodstuffs, also has reached a British port.

The Arrival at a British port of the American line St. Paul, unofficially announced three days ago, was officially confirmed yesterday by the local office of the American Line. She carried a large mall, cargo and sixty-one passengers, including four Americans.

Prance Protects Alsatian

Natives of Alsace-L

American citical structures and structure and structur

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31 BRITISH VESSELS DESTROYED IN WEEK BERLIN STRIVING

London, April 4.—British merchant vessels of 1,600 tons or over sunk by mines or submarines in the week ended April 1, and including two not reported for the previous week, numbered eighteen, according to the official statement issued to-night. Thirteen British vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk in the same period. The statement says:

"For the week ended April 1 British merchant vessels sunk by mines or submarines, 1,600 tons or over, number eighteen pincluding two sunk the previous Sends New Note in Endeavor to Stave Off Abroga-

marines, 1,000 tons or over, number eighteensincluding two sunk the previous week; under 1,600 tons, thirteen.
"The number unsuccessfully attacked by submarines was seventeen, including one unsuccessfully attacked during the week ended March 18.

"Fishing vessels sunk numbered six, including four sunk the week ended March 25.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .-- Challenging March 25.

"Arrivals during the week for vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons numbered 2,281; sailing, 2,398."

The British Admiralty announces that a mine sweeping vessel of an old type struck a mine Tuesday and sank. The treaties, the Imperial German Governancement adds that twenty-four announcement adds that twenty-four men of the crew of the versel are miss-ST. QUENTIN SUBURB of these treaties by the distribution of these treaties by the distribution of the dist

> "If war should arise between the two contracting parties the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs and may depart freely, carrying all their effects without molestation or hindrance: and all woman and children. scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their nouses or goods be burned or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the goods be the state of the goods be a state of the stat enemy, into whose power by the events of war they may happen to fall, but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force the same shall be paid for at a reason-

Quentin. The attempt completely falled after hand to hand fighting and all six guns were brought in.

This afternoon we attacked and captured the village of Metz-en-Couture, northwest of Epohy, and took a number of prisoners. The fighting

President will abrogate the treaty and make it clear that no bargain is neces-sary to insure justice to Germans here tablish military training on a basis sary to insure justice to Germans here. As for the few Americans in Germany it apparently makes no difference whether the treaty is in force or not. The German Government, it is explained, is simman Government, it is explained, it is simman Government, it is explained in the United States of the Government of the observing it like all other treaties, as will take time and money, but will furnish such a force as will make its weight

mere scrap of paper.
The last paragraph of Article 23 may be followed in spirit by the United States if it takes over the German in-terned ships in American ports. This Government by using them for military Government by using them for minus, purposes and by paying the owners of men to assume family responsive of men to assume family responsive ties goes up rapidly after twenty years would be following the purport of this is reached. They would be however, is reached. They would be however, is their most vigorous years ready

Seventeen machine guns and four trench mortars were also captured. German, Wednesday—From Lens to Arras yesterday the artillery duel was MAY END WAGNER SHIPS' LEASE for any hardship.
Each succeeding increment of 500,000

Settle Dispute. London. April 4 .- One of the first resuits of the United States entering the regular army will be rigidly maintained. war on the side of the Entente Allies the Government's policy leaves no place probably will be a settlement of the long for volunteer forces. They are prepared standing controversy between Washington and the British Government over the Wagner ships. traffic which was noticed were taken under our fire. One hostile airplane and two captive balloons were shot

An offer by the French Government to purchase the Wagner ships expedites the chance of a settlement. At one time the parties to a settlement were within might make American troops a menace \$100,000 of an agreement as to the price rather than an aid to the Entente armies. It would further tax the already which Great Britain was willing to pay for the ships. The new settlement, based upon present conditions, may not result

The Wagner ships are those of the American Transatlantic Company, of which Richard G. Wagner is the presi-dent. In a blacklist issued by the British ships seized are the Saginaw, the K wakee, the Genesse and the Hocking.

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GERMANS SEARCHED TEUTONS FIGHT WAY TO SAVE TREATIES H. H. Morgan, Formerly of Hamburg, Tells Experiences.

Haviland, who have been nursing French wounded in the American hospi-

tal; Royal Phelps Carroll and Mrs

Consul at Manila.

Blair Thaw, who is 21 and a

he American alrmen in France.

herders in the world, on their way

Men 18 to 23 First to Be

Called for Training.

partment's bill by which shalf a million

young men may be enrolled in the short-

est possible time for war service will

probably go to Congress to-morrow if

the war resolution is adopted. It has

now been completed in all its details and

is regarded as certain to be adopted

despite opposition, which army officers

In effect it is conscription based

anticipate from certain quarters.

Included in the scheme must

tell against any troops in the world.

Presumably the oldest men within the

prescribed limits would be called first. These classes would yield the smallest

reached the same stage of physical de-velopment by the time the training had

been given. Physical standards of the

also to urge against any premature ef-fort to send an army abroad. To be of any aid in the world struggle, they say, only a very large force of fully trained,

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strained French and British

Henry H. Morgan, former American tion by U. S. many by military authorities and searched "down to the skin." At one place they subjected him to the X-ray,

apparently expecting, he hinted, that they "might find secret ciphers en-graved on the walls of his stomach." GERMANY CHIEF GAINER

Compacts of 1785, 1799 and 1828 Refer to Treatment of Civilians in War.

at Paris; Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, mother of William Thaw, and her son Blair; Miss Jane N. Morgan, daughter of J. ment has transmitted a reproachful note to this Government through the Swiss Legation here. The note is dated March 30-two days before the President's message to Congress-and is an obvious effort by Germany to stave off abrogation of these treatles by the United States. in force, because this obviously is to the BILL FOR 500,000 advantage of Germany under present conditions. Article 23 is as follows: thlery have been active day as well as night in the direction of Dixmude, the Ferryman's House and Het Sas. The enemy bombarded Ramscapelle, French—Afternoon statement: East and west of the Somme our troops continued to make progress over the whole front attacked by us yesterday. Beyond Dallon French reconnoitring parties pushed forward as far as the

As there are thousands of German aliens in the United States and only a are liable to military service, but it infermany the chief benefits of this ages yet to be announced—probably 18 Germany the chief benefits of this article would accrue to Germans. President Wilson in his message made it clear that Germans in the United States would be safe in their rights, not for nine months but indefinitely. He has given in advance to Germans here all the advantages they could hope to have through the treaty of 1799, and in fact many more. But it is doubtful whether the Persident will nermit the German will nermit the German where all the Persident will nermit the German when the president will nermit the german when the probabily 18 to 23—with exemption to married men men with depositents, men needed in war industries or in other special pursuits which the Council of National Defence may be the council of National Defence many more. But it is doubtful whether the President will permit the German Government to claim the credit of having insured the protection of these Germans through contending that the treaty of 1799 must stand.

It is regarded as more likely that the President will abrogate the treaty and Included in the school of the procured in about a year. They will come in increments of 509,000 each new increment following as soon as the other has been trained.

in the transfer of the ships to the British flag, as the United States may refuse to grant such a transfer during the time of a crisis.

ments advancing against our positions were repulsed.

Roconnaissances in force by British and French in the district northeast of Bapaume and west of St. Quentin caused extremely heavy losses to the enemy, as evidenced by observation and the declarations of prisoners. Near Noreuli we were taking back more than 300 British as prisoners when they came under British machine gun fire, so that only sixty reached our lines. Admiralty in October, 1915, the Wagner ships, together with several others, were referred to as belonging to A. Jensen or to the American Transatiantic Company. East of the road from Coucy-le-Chateau to Soissons our artillery fire dispersed gatherings of troops which had been noted, while in Champagne, The British Government selzed several of the vessels, an action that brought forth a strong protest by Ambassador Page on behalf of the United States. Among the south of Ripont, the annihilating effect of our fire frustrated an attack which was in preparation.

OVER THE STOKHOD

Consul-General at Hamburg, who arrived yesterday from Vigo, Spain, by the Spanish liner Alfonso XIL, said he was held up at several places in Germans Drive Russians From Taboly Bridgehead in Kovel Region.

MUSCOVITE LOSS HEAVY

Other American consular officials who arrived with Mr. Morgan were George Attack Made Under Cover of N. Ifft, Consul at Stuttgart; Milb B. Jewett, Consul at Kehl; Theodore Jaeckel, Consul at Stettin, and Walter Thirteen Waves of Asphyx-Schultz, Consul at Berne, Switzerland.
Other passengers were Mrs. William
Gartner, wife of the British Vice-Consul iating Gas.

LONDON, April 4 .- Preceded by a rain of chemical shells and thirteen waves of Morgan, and her friend, Miss Marton asphyxiating gas, German troops forced their way yesterday across the River Stokhod northeast of Kovel and dis-Blanche Paillard, wife of the French lodged the Russians from positions along the river. The Russians suffered a serious local reverse.

of the Aviation Corps of the National Guard of this State, has been visiting Most of the Toboly bridgehead pos tion on the west bank of the Stokhod, In the steerage of the Alfonso XII. which occupied high ground, is in the were 100 Basques from the Spanish Pyrenecs, accounted the best sheep hands of the Germans. Northeast of Helenin the Germans succeeded in settake charge of a big sheep ranch in ting foot on the cast bank of the river. recapturing some of the last positions loff's offensive in Volhynla was stopped

Russian Losses Heavy.

 ARMY COMPLETED The attack began with a bombard-ment concentrated on Russian munition dumps west of the river. Then the German infantry charged trenches, part of man infantry charged trenches, part of whose defenders were gasping on the ground incapable of resistance. The Germans who crossed the river imper-illed the Russian troops still on the west bank, so they too had to retire. The Russian losses were heavy, Petrograd admits. There has been much fighting disswhere in the east. The official state-Equal Service Its Basis, With WASHINGTON, April 4 .- The War Denents follow:

Russian - Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire against our munition depots on the left bank of the River Stokhod, in the region of the Stehervitche Helenin station, and on the river passages. The fire was delivered partly with chemical shells. Simultaneously the enemy discharged thirteen gas waves from the Helenin-

Horovuo sector.

Under cover of the artillery fire the Germans took the offensive on the Toboly-Helenin front and pressed back our troops. Part of the Germans succeeded in crossing the Stokhod in the region northeast of Helenin. As our left flank detachments, which were defending the munition dumps, found hemselves in a serious position owing to the pressure of the enemy they crossed to the right bank of the Stok-hod. Some of our detachments suf-Our artillery successfully bombarded an enemy train passing through the neighborhood of Svidniki, on the Koyel-Royno line. fered heavy losses.

Germana Are Driven Out. Russian—After strongly bombarding our positions south of Illuket the Ger-mans attacked and occupied our field posts and trenches in the region south

posts and trenches in allway line, but of the Poniewesch railway line, but were expelled and driven back by a Last night the enemy directed a vio-ient fire with artillery and mine throwers against our trenches in the region of the village of Novoselki, south of Krevo. At daybreak an enemy col-umn in strength of about a company forced its way into our first line trenches near Novoselki, but as the outcome of a counter attack by our scouts was dislodged and driven back. Our raiding troops attacked the enemy as he was attempting to fortify his positions in the region six miles west of Rafailova. Having penetrated the barbed wire entanglements our one occupied three rows of treaches and bayonetted the Austrians
On the remainder of the front rifle called for training would probably have

firing and reconneitring operations oc-Rumanian front-Several enemy re-

Pleasant to Take

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

gion southeast of Monestar-Kachinul, but each time were driven back by our

In the direction of Tuleca, in Dob in the direction or Tuicca, in Dob-rudjia, Bulgarians attempted to cross the St. George (southernmost) branch of the Danube. They were beaten back by our fire.
On the remainder of the Rumanian

front there were exchanges of fire.

German—Northwest of Dyinsk detachments of experienced raiders brought one officer and ninety-three men, with two machine guns, from a Russian position. Likewise near Mal-yavitichi, northeast of Bogdanov, a reconnoitring advance was completely successful. One officer and twenty-

five men were taken prisoners.
Northeast of Baronovitchi several Russian companies attacked one of our field posts, which in spite of the strong artillery fire which had preceded the attack fully maintained its position. Lively Russian artillery fire on both sides of the Zlochoff-Tarnopol railway on the Zlota Lipa and on the Dniester on the Zlota Lipa and on the Dniester was not followed by infantry attacks On the Bistritza-Solotvina advaning Russian raiding detachments wer

friven away.

Front of Archduke Joseph and arms group of Field Marshal von Macken sen-There were no important events

BRITISH ARMY NEEDS 500,000 MORE MEN

Gen. Robertson Tells Trade Unionists They Must Be Raised by July.

London, April 4 —Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at army headquarters, addressed a conference of trade unionists to-day for the purpose of explaining the Government's proposals on the question of man-power. Arthur Henderson, a member of the War Council, presided, Admiral Si, John B. Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, also gave his views of the situation. Government gave his views of the rituation. Gen. Robertson complessized the fact that the War Office must have more men to meet the desperate effort the enemy was now making. He said to contract the second to the said to contract the said the said to contract the said the said to contract the said to contract the said to contract the said the

now making He said in part:
"Germany is retiring because she dare
not stand up to further punishment in the positions she occupied. tires in war voluntarily. But she is no tires in war voluntarily. But she is not yet beaten. She is going back in the hope of becoming stronger, and numerically she is stronger now than at any time during the war. She has now many more divisions in the field than last year, and has increased the number of her soldiers by about 1,000,000.

"We must meet this desperate energy effort and must have my We country." effort and must have men. We ought not to expect to win a war such as this unlegated until every man and woman in the country does a full day's work of recessential nature. * Our ineffort and must have men mediate needs are a half million between

now and July.
"Don't think that I am desponded I am perfectly confident of success, puyded we remain determined to win. It the way to victory may be long, an certainly will be hard. Our navy but saved us from the horrors of war be ignorant of the urgency of our position that many of our people are sui-ignorant of the urgency of our position of the sharifices and inferior of allies have ball to bear. But we multer be made to realize them one day if fall, before it is too late, to crush it. overbearing spirit which has degrad-a great nation, brought all this mise connoitring parties attempted to approach Rumanian trenches in the re- | God and man pon the world and defled every law



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